

and of the peace process between Israel and her neighbors. A process with which we have been so closely involved.

His address had many important elements, none more so than when he deviated from his prepared statement to pronounce the ancient Roman maxim: *Pacta sunt servanda*—agreements must be honored. It should not come as a surprise that the disciple of the disciple of Vladimir Jabotinsky speaks of the importance of international law when addressing the U.S. Congress.

Jabotinsky found the Revisionist party—the forerunner of the present Likud party—in 1925 which had as its goal the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine under the protection of international law. When Prime Minister Netanyahu asserts that agreements must be honored, he aligns himself with a principle that was of vital importance in international affairs at the beginning of this century but which suffered neglect during the cold war.

From its earliest days the leaders of the Soviet Union had asserted, in the words of Maxim Litvinov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in 1922 that "there was not one world but two—a Soviet world and a non-Soviet world \* \* \* there was no third world to arbitrate. \* \* \*" Which is to say there was no common law against which to measure conduct.

This was the Soviet view until Mikhail Gorbachev came before the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 7, 1988, to remind the General Assembly of the political, juridical and moral importance of *Pacta sunt servanda*. Mr. Gorbachev went on:

While championing demilitarization of international relations, we would like political and legal methods to reign supreme in all attempts to solve the arising problems.

Our ideal is a world community of states with political systems and foreign policies based on law.

This could be achieved with the help of an accord within the framework of the U.N. on a uniform understanding of the principles and norms of international law; their codification with new conditions taken into consideration; and the elaboration of legislation for new areas of cooperation.

In the nuclear era, the effectiveness of international law must be based on norms reflecting a balance of interests of states, rather than on coercion.

As the awareness of our common fate grows, every state would be genuinely interested in confining itself within the limits of international law.

The chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet had come to New York and offered terms of surrender. Gorbachev knew what it meant for the Soviets to assert that they would be bound by norms of international law. Quite simply, official Washington did not, for it no longer actively felt that the United States was bound by such norms. Passively, yes; if pressed. But this was not something we pressed on others in general or thought much about. I wrote:

In the annals of forgetfulness there is nothing quite to compare with the fading

from the American mind of the idea of the law of nations. In the beginning this law was set forth as the foundation of our national existence. By all means wash this proposition with cynical acid and see how it shrinks.

Prime Minister Netanyahu has raised the possibility that we may one day close that chapter in the annals of forgetfulness. I hope that my colleagues and those in the administration have taken note.

Mr. Netanyahu stresses that the peace agreements that Israel has made with her neighbors will be followed and that future agreements will be based on law. As he stated, "we seek to broaden the circle of peace to the whole Arab world and the rest of the Middle East."

This is an important day for both our countries. I congratulate Mr. Netanyahu for his address and wish him well as he embarks on his term as Prime Minister.

#### REPORT RELATIVE TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 159

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

##### *To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 902(b)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246) ("the Act"), and as President of the United States, I hereby report to the Congress that it is in the national interest of the United States to terminate the suspensions under section 902(a) of the Act with respect to the issuance of licenses for defense article exports to the People's Republic of China and the export of U.S.-origin satellites, insofar as such restrictions pertain to the Globalstar satellite project. License requirements remain in place for these exports and require review and approval on a case-by-case basis by the United States Government.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 9, 1996.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:08 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3121) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes.

##### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 3121. An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes.

At 2:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 248. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the conduct of expanded studies and the establishment of innovative programs with respect to traumatic brain injury, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3431. An act to amend the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 to clarify certain requirements and to improve the flow of interstate commerce.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3431. An act to amend the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 to clarify certain requirements and to improve the flow of interstate commerce; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

#### MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measure was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

S. 1936. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3270. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products," received on July 2, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3271. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fees for Rice Inspection," (RIN0580-AA47) received on July 2, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3272. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, to law, a proposal relative to the Department of Agriculture appropriations request for fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-3273. A communication from the Acting Architect of the Capitol, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures of the Architect from October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-3274. A communication from the Secretary of the Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to